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North State Nursery Co.

NURSEYMEN

*Fruit, Shade and Nut Trees, Grape Vines
Evergreens, Shrubs, Etc.*

JULIAN — NORTH CAROLINA

To Our Friends and Customers



WE take much pleasure in presenting this new catalogue. We have endeavored to describe the trees and plants listed here just as they are and we have made no unusual or extravagant claims of any kind. We hope this little book will be of service to many people in making their selections and in taking care of their trees and plants.

Our Nurseries are located at Julian, N. C., on the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway and State highway No. 60 leading from Greensboro to Sanford runs right through our grounds.

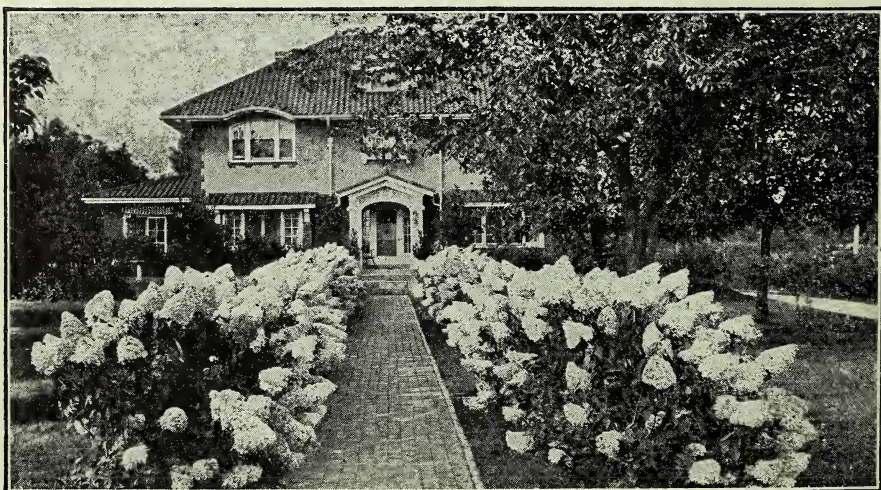
We are in the famous Piedmont section of the State where we have neither severe cold nor extreme heat. Consequently our plants are seldom, if ever, injured from these extremes.

We are now on a new nursery farm where stock of this kind has never been grown before and we are fortunate in having a variety of soils from red clay lands to light sandy loams. Our trees and plants are thrifty and full of "pep," and we believe they are more vigorous than trees and plants grown in nurseries where they have used the same lands over and over and over again. Try some of ours and see if you don't get better results.

We have been in this business a good many years and what we have accomplished has been largely due to this one fact that we have tried to be fair and honest and straight. Most people know but little about trees and plants and in buying this kind of stock they have to trust some one to help them get what they want. We ask you to trust us with your orders and we will guarantee to give you good stock and the very best of service.

We are pleased to extend a cordial invitation to all our friends, customers and even to the passerby to visit us at our nursery. Come and look us over and select the plants you need

NORTH STATE NURSERY CO.,
Julian, N. C.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Hints on Transplanting and Care of Trees



It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends in a great measure their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and indeed, vitality itself. We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired result of his investment.

Size of Trees.—Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones; the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

When trees arrive at their destination, they should be unpacked as soon as possible, and roots placed immediately in a trench, and covered somewhat deeply with mellow earth, from whence they may be taken, a few at a time, as wanted for planting. **WHILE TREES ARE OUT OF THE GROUND THE ROOTS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM SUN AND AIR.**

The Soil.—Let the soil be well drained if not naturally so, as no satisfactory results can be expected where the surplus water cannot readily escape; then put it in a condition good enough for a crop of wheat or corn by repeated plowing and the application of manure as may be needful.

Time for Planting.—We are very much favored by the weather conditions throughout the South and Piedmont sections, as we can plant from November 1st to April 1st, whenever weather conditions are favorable. In our own orchards our planting is largely done during the early Spring months.

Pruning.—The proper pruning of a tree at the time of planting, and regularly thereafter, is essential. The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots, with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. Next, if it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top; cut back one-year-old peach to a single stem twenty to thirty inches.

Cut back grapevines to two or three eyes; let only one grow first year.

Cut back raspberries and blackberries to within ½ foot of the ground.

Cut back gooseberries and currants to one or two eyes of last season's growth.

Planting.—Dig the hole large enough to receive all the roots without crowding or bending them; then partly fill with good surface earth, so as to fit it for the tree to stand about the same depth that it did in the nursery; then put the tree in the place thus prepared for it, and fill in the finest of the soil, working it thoroughly among the roots with the hands, and when full pack it moderately from the outside of the hole towards the body of the tree.

Mulching.—Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of drouth. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the end of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six to eight inches deep. Do not use horse stable manure near the body of apple trees.

Cultivation.—Cultivate your young trees as well as you do your corn or cotton.

Do not plant small grain or corn among the young trees, but sweet potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well cultivated and manured, may be planted during the first few years after planting in the orchard, without injury. Do not let horses or cattle run in an orchard unless you wish to destroy it.

Guarantee of Genuineness.—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees and plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees and plants that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees and plants that prove untrue.

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APPLES

The apple is perhaps the most valuable of all fruits as it can usually be had all the year round. They are healthful as well as palatable, and can be used in cooking in so many different ways, that no one who has land—even a small town lot—should neglect to plant them. To do well the apple requires good soil, well drained. They reach their perfection on deep, gravelly or clay loam, though, with proper care and attention, they will succeed on any good, well drained soil. Plant 25 to 30 feet each way.

Early and Summer Apples

YELLOW MAY. Small, round, sub-acid, juicy, pleasant flavor. Valuable for its earliness. Tree erect in growth very productive. Ripe last of May and first of June.

EARLY COLTON. One of the best early apples; ripens right after Yellow May. Medium to large; yellowish white, with a reddish blush next to the sun; flesh yellow.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large size, yellow, roundish, oblate, juicy, tender, fine sub-acid flavor. Middle to last of June.

EARLY RIPE. Similar to Early Harvest; larger, quality and color about the same; ten days later; tree an erect grower and good bearer. July.

LIVELAND (Liveland Raspberry). A Russian apple of exceedingly good quality, ripening in June. Skin creamy white, with streaks of light red and pink. Early and prolific bearer. We recommend this highly for an early sort.

RED ASTRACHAN. Rather large, deep red, rich flavor; a beautiful apple and fine for market. Tree a fine, vigorous, erect grower and bears abundantly. July.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. Medium size, oblong, conical, fine deep red, juicy and refreshing in flavor. Last half of June and July.



Early Colton



King of Tompkins County

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Valuable as an early market variety, medium to large, light yellow. June.

SUMMER ORANGE. Almost round, large, slightly specked, resembling Sine Qua Non, but larger.

SUMMER PEARMAN. Medium size, roundish conical, pale yellow, with dull red streaks; rich, juicy, nearly sweet, a fine apple. Tree a slow grower but good bearer. The nursery trees of this and Red June are generally one-third smaller than the other varieties of the same age. August.

YELLOW HORSE. Large, yellow, rich, juicy, sub-acid, a little tart when not fully ripe; fine for cooking, drying and cider. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive. August.

IMPROVED HORSE. The original old horse apple, for some reason, does not do as well as it once did. We think it likely that Improved Horse is a seedling of the old Horse, but it gives more general satisfaction, produces a larger and more thrifty tree, and the fruit is equally as large and fully as good. Large, yellow, rich, juicy, with pleasant sub-acid flavor.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY. Fruit large, g'obular, yellowish, mostly shaded with red stripe and splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender. October to January.



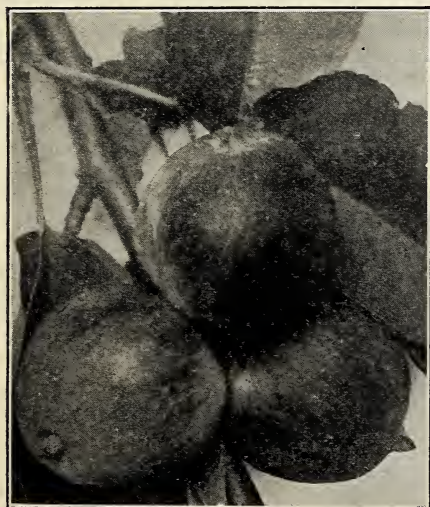
Delicious Apple

Autumn Apples

BONUM. Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and of very fine quality. The standard fall apple. September and October.

BUCKINGHAM. Large, pale red striped; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy. Rather acid, but good cooker. September and October.

GRIMES GOLDEN. An apple of the finest quality. Medium to large; flesh yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, spicy, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. October to November.



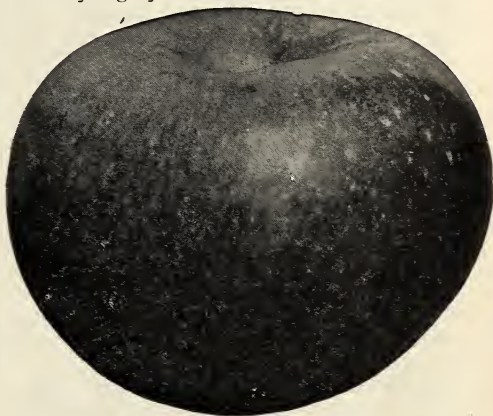
Crab Apples

DELICIOUS. One of the very best apples. Seems to succeed almost anywhere. Of fine flavor, and we think well named. Large, red, nearly sweet, but slightly sub-acid. Early and prolific bearer and fine keeper. Fall and early winter.

PINE STUMP. Medium to large size, roundish, fine, deep red in the sun, streaked in the shade; flesh yellow, juicy, rich aromatic, high flavor. Tree upright, spreading, hardy, thrifty and very productive. Native of Eastern Carolina. October to January.

Winter Apples

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles. The tree is a strong grower and a regular and an abundant bearer. Fruit large, deep red, sub-acid and very highly flavored.



Mammoth Black Twig Apple

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Very large, pale yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. Late fall and early winter.

WINESAP. A well known, popular, dark red variety, of medium to large size. Firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and of fine quality. One of the best keepers.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Larger than Winesap; yellow and red with dots. Tender, juicy, sub-acid, quality fine. Splendid keeper.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium size, pale yellow sprinkled with red. Fine flavor, good late keeper.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Medium size. Very dark red, roundish, flesh yellow, rich, juicy and crisp. Fine late keeper.

YATES. Best of a class of small winter apples; flesh fine grained, rich, vinous, aromatic, luscious flavor; fills the place of Hall, Bar Seedling and Johnson's Red. Succeeds well in the cotton belts. November to April.

CRAB APPLES (Red and Yellow Siberian). Small but fine for jelly.

PEACHES

The peach is one of the most highly prized fruits, especially in the South, where it ripens so early and succeeds so well. Every farmer should have them ripening from May to October, and a dozen trees or more can easily be set on almost any town lot. Set 15 to 20 feet each way. Cut back well when setting. Cultivate well in early summer and keep it up from year to year. Never sow peach orchard in grass or small grain.

May and June Peaches

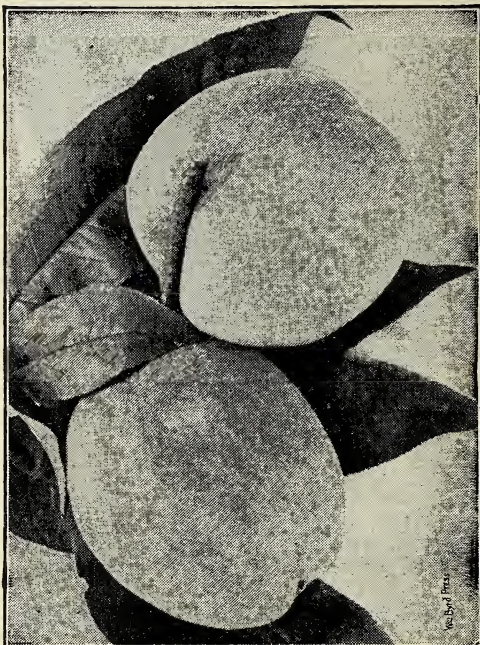
MAYFLOWER. Earliest peach known. Ripens one week before Sneed; color, red all over, beautiful appearance. Carries well to market, not being tender like many other kinds. Blooms very late and crop seldom cut off by late frosts; size medium, quality good. Good grower. Semi-cling.

MAY DELICIOUS is the most remarkable peach that we have observed. It ripens at the same time as the well-known Mayflower, but is far superior in texture and quality, rivaling the best July peaches. Expert fruit-growers frankly admit that May Delicious is so much better than any other early ripening variety that there is no comparison. The Greensboro Peach, one of our introductions, has come to be a standard sort, but we are convinced that May Delicious will even surpass that variety in popularity. Semi-cling.

SNEED. A valuable early peach. Size medium to large. Color greenish white, with a crimson blush. When matured well it is good and the skin comes off easily with the fingers. Semi-cling.

ARP BEAUTY. An excellent yellow peach, red blush, ripening last half of June; good quality. Semi-cling.

OKLAHOMA BEAUTY. Nearly round, is more highly colored than the Greensboro, three days earlier, and equals it in every other respect, some specimens measuring eight inches in circumference. Semi-cling.



Elberta Peaches

GREENSBORO PEACH. Originated in Greensboro by W. B. Balsley. A seedling of Connet's Southern Early, bought and introduced by John A. Young. Beautiful crimson with yellow tint. Semi-cling.

CONNET'S SOUTHERN EARLY, from which the Greensboro and Oklahoma Beauty originated, was introduced in 1884, and is without doubt the finest July peach that has been brought to notice for years. We have to hear the first unfavorable report from it. Semi-cling.

CARMAN. Broadly oval in form; skin yellowish white, dotted and flecked with red, flesh creamy white, slightly tinted with red; of sprightly vinous flavor, free-stone. Ripe July 1st to 15th.

BURKE. Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream colored, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. Cling. Last of July.

EARLY ELBERTA. Golden yellow, blending into red. Quality better than Elberta. ripens ten days earlier. One of the best bearers.



Greensboro Peaches



J. H. Hale Peach

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Chinese Cling type; large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. July. Free.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large to very large, yellow with a fine red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Fine for market. Last half of July. Free.

ELBERTA. Large, golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Crawford and Chinese Cling. Ripens about the middle of July. Free.

J. H. HALE. Very large, showy yellow peach. Has attracted more attention than any peach introduced in recent years. Quality fine, melting and rich. Splendid shipper and market kind. Last of July. Free.

ROCHESTER. A yellow freestone (ripening about August 1st) with extraordinary sweetness and quick bearing. Fruit is large, yellow, sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor; keeping and shipping well; skin prettily blushed. Tree is strong growing and hardy, an annual and prolific cropper.

STUMP THE WORLD. Large to very large, handsome, creamy white with a red blush next the sun; rich, excellent flavor. August. Free.

OLD MIXON FREE. Large, juicy, red, rich, vinous. First of August. Free.

OLD MIXON CLING. Large, nearly red, very juicy and rich, one of the finest clingstones in cultivation. First of August.

CHINESE CLING. Very large, yellowish white, streaked and shaded with pale red; very juicy and fine. August 1st.

INDIAN CLING (Blood Cling). An old-time favorite. Large size; skin dark claret with deep red veins, downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor. Ripens middle to last of August.

LYNDON CLING. Large, bright red on one side, with beautiful yellow on the other. Flesh light yellow and of unusually fine quality. One of the best August clings.

MATTHEWS' BEAUTY. Of very large size. Skin yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, very fine texture, firm and rich, with excellent flavor. Free. Last of August.

STONEWALL JACKSON. A seedling from the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., 1863. Size very large, orange yellow, nearly round; flesh firm; free. August.

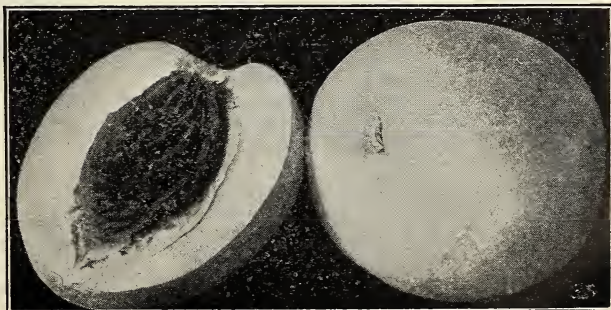
SALWAY. One of the finest late peaches; large and handsome, deep yellow, with a red blush on the sunny side; rich, juicy, and high vinous flavor; fine for market. September. Free.

HEATH CLING. Large to very large; white, with a red blush next the sun, flesh white, firm, juicy, rich, and one of the best for preserving. September. Cling.

EATON'S GOLDEN CLING. Large, golden yellow; juicy, rich and very good. One of the best canning and preserving peaches in cultivation. A native of Granville County, N. C. Last of September. Cling.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large, skin nearly red all over. Good quality. Keeps well and not subject to rot. One of the best late peaches. Cling.

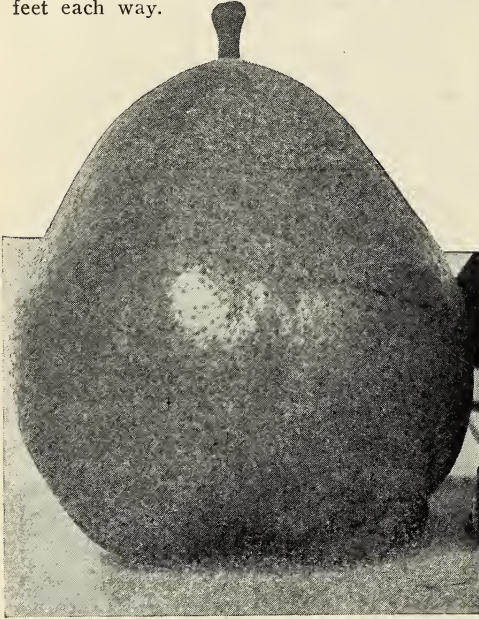
WE invite correspondence from those contemplating planting in a commercial way.



Belle of Georgia Peach

PEARS

The pear is an excellent fruit, and grows well on almost any good, well drained soil. When blight appears cut it out and cut three or four inches below where blighted. We think it blights less when not cultivated much. Cut back well when setting. Set 18 to 20 feet each way.



Pineapple Pear

KOONCE. New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium size, yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; handsome, a good shipper; vigorous, upright.

EARLY HARVEST PEAR. Tree robust and free from blight; medium to large; fair quality; color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest and is justly classed as a market pear.

BARTLETT. Large yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh very fine-grained, buttery, sugary, slightly sub-acid, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. Bears early and abundantly. August.

SECKEL. Without doubt the finest flavored pear in cultivation, and one of the hardiest and most free from disease. Fruit small to medium size, yellowish brown, red cheek, juicy, rich, spicy, aromatic flavor. September.

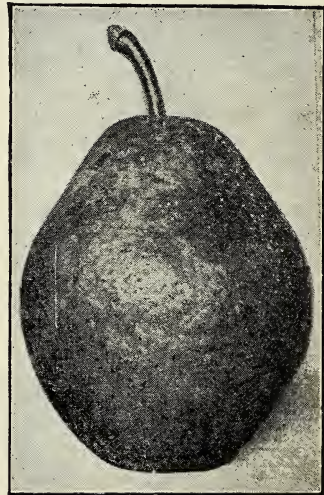
MAGNOLIA. Of the Oriental class; originated in South Georgia. Described as large to very large, broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellow russet; tinged with red and brown on sunny side; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good; prolific bearer. Three to four weeks later than the Keiffer.

PINEAPPLE. Without a doubt the best pear to grow in the Southern States for canning, preserves, and even sauces and pies. The trees are thrifty growers, and fifteen years of observation by the Georgia Experiment Station shows the variety so resistant to blight that it may be considered immune. When allowed to remain on the trees till yellow, the flesh is very firm, crisp, juicy, with a delightful pineapple odor, and it makes a fairly good eating pear. September.

LECONTE. Fruit large; young and very prolific bearer; and upright grower and its beautiful fruit and foliage makes it quite ornamental. Ripe in August in North Carolina.

GARBER. Equally as hardy as the Keiffer; of the same class of pears. The growth and appearance is very much like the Keiffer. Ripens between LeConte and Keiffer.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with bright vermilion cheek; very juicy with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. To some it is very good. A very young and prolific bearer.



Keiffer Pear

QUINCES

Very desirable for canning and preserving. The tree thrives well on ordinary, well-drained soil. Rich soil will insure finer fruit.

CHAMPION. Bears freely; fruit large.

ORANGE. Bright golden yellow; quite large.

PLUMS

The plum demands a rich soil and additional fertility given after a few years proves beneficial. The trees usually are planted 16 to 20 feet apart and can be used as a filler in an orchard between permanent trees. They thrive especially well in back yards, gardens and in chicken runs.

ABUNDANCE. Medium; round, pointed; skin yellow; washed with purple crimson with a bloom; juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe in July; good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON PLUM. Much larger than the common blue damson. Superior. Very hardy and a great bearer.

WICKSON. Very large; crimson; flesh firm, sugary and fine flavored. First of August.

SATSUMA. A Japan variety. Tree upright. Fruit large, round, dark purple skin, with intense blood red flesh. Fine for fancy preserves.

RED JUNE. Large for so early a plum, ripening from ten days to two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree; color fiery red, quality good.

OGON. Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality, free stone; ripe last of June; the earliest of its class and the slowest grower.

CHERRIES

Prefer an elevated situation, succeeding best on sandy or gravelly loam, well drained—avoid low or wet ground. Where the soil will not be plowed or worked deeply, back yards, where the soil will be packed by walking or chicken runs, are advisable where only a few trees are wanted. The sweet varieties grow more rapidly and make larger pyramidal trees, which should be set 20 to 25 feet apart. The sour varieties are dwarf and bushy, bear earlier and are more largely planted as they are used in pie making, preserves and canning. Set trees 18 to 20 feet apart.

EARLY PURPLE. A large luscious cherry, rich purple in color. Ripens about the middle to last of May. Its fine flavor makes it valuable for home use and market.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, rich; sweet, delicious. May.

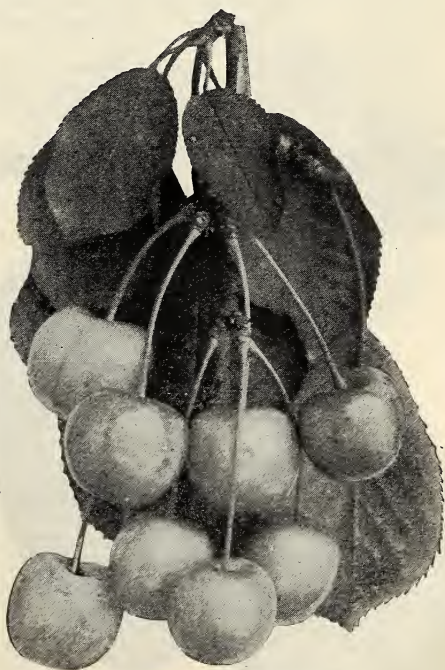
GOVERNOR WOOD. Large, light yellow, mottled with red; fine. May.

MAY DUKE. Medium to large, red, sub-acid, rich, fine. May.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium, red, tender, juicy, rich acid. First of May.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. A fine, large, light red cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

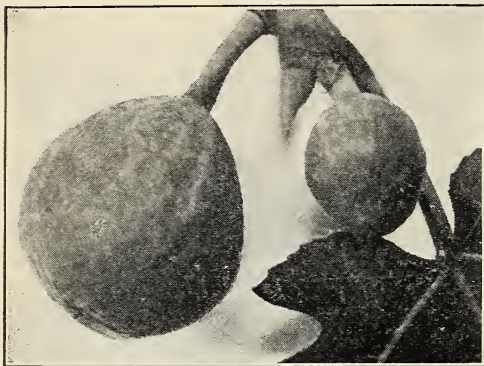


Governor Wood Cherries

APRICOTS

ORANGE. Medium; orange shape and color; good.

MOORPARK. Fruit large; orange skin, with red cheek; flesh yellow; separating nicely from pit; rich and delicious flavor; one of the best varieties, ripening middle to last of June.



Brown Turkey Figs

FIGS

BROWN TURKEY. A fine old variety.

MARSEILLES. Large and fine; yellowish-white.

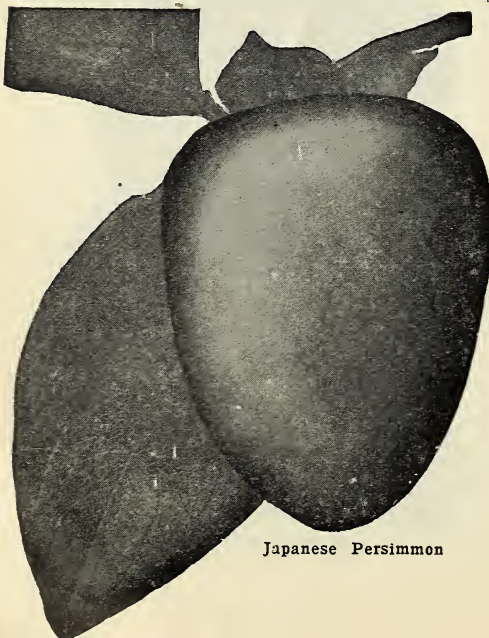
BRUNSWICK. Very large, violet, hardy.

WALNUTS

JAPAN WALNUT. From the mountains of northern Japan. Nuts produced in clusters; meat sweet, of the best quality; leaves large green; tree vigorous, very hardy, young and prolific bearer.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Fine grower, with handsome spreading head. The nuts and their value are well known.

BLACK WALNUT. Widely known, very hardy, trees grow to an immense size and bear heavy crops regularly. Nuts very delicious.



Japanese Persimmon

MULBERRIES

(Everbearing)

LARGE BLACK ENGLISH. The most prolific mulberry in cultivation. Fruit large, and perfectly black when fully ripe. Poultry feed on it ravenously, and a few about the house are desirable and profitable. Begins to ripen in May and continues until the middle of August. The fruit drops freely when ripe.



Large Black English Mulberries

PERSIMMONS

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS. These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished, the trees vary from shrubby growth of eight to ten feet high to a much larger size in different variety. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years of age.

PECANS

The Paper Shell Pecans

Today the most fascinating profitable and permanent proposition before the South is the growing of the paper shell pecan. The trees are easily grown if properly cared for, and there is no other nut in the world that brings the price the paper shell pecan brings, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Its quality, flavor and richness in food value has no equal.

STUART. One of the largest, runs 40 to 50 nuts to the pound, thin shell, very heavy bearer, vigorous, upright growing tree and does well almost anywhere. Plant the Stuart.

SCHLEY. One of the very best pecans. A good heavy bearer, good size, thin shell. Brings high price on the market.

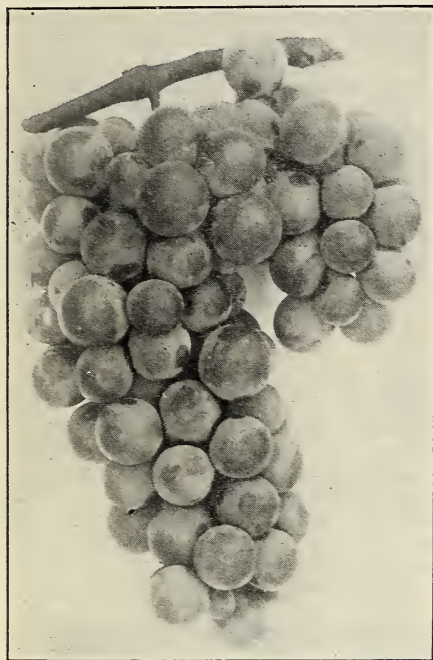
SUCCESS. A fine variety, good size, thin shell and vigorous grower.

SMALL FRUITS

Small fruits including berries should hold an important place and must not be overlooked. They have always had a big place in home planting. No family with a garden should be without them.

GRAPES

No city lot or farm home should be without grapes. At least a few vines at the corners of the buildings or by the fence. We know of no fruit at this time that promises better returns than a Grape Vineyard. Prohibition has made Grape Juice more popular and the vineyards more profitable. We never have an over supply of grapes. There is always a good market for all that can be produced. They can be grown in almost any soil, climate or country. They bear young and offer quick returns. In planting a vineyard, plant the grapes eight feet apart in the rows, cutting the vines back to two buds.



Niagara Grapes

DELAWARE. Bunch and fruit rather small, light red, translucent, sweet, vinous, aromatic, first rate. July.

DIAMOND GRAPE. Bunches large, often shouldered and sometimes double-shouldered; berries medium, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well to the bunches, even when ripe. The Diamond must assuredly come to the front as the first among the white varieties of our native grapes.

LUTIE. Bunches medium to large; color dull red; flesh sweet, equal to the best, a little foxy to the smell which is not perceptible to the taste. The great value of the Lutie lies in its hardiness, ability to stand any kind of weather and not rot. It is a rapid grower and extremely prolific; ripens one week ahead of Concord.



Concord Grapes

MOORE'S EARLY. An extra large black grape that has received from twelve to fifteen first-class premiums for extreme earliness; large size. Vines about as vigorous and hardy as its parent, the Concord.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Strong grower, with thick, heavy mildew-resisting foliage; very prolific bearer; clusters large, shouldered, compact, handsome; berries large, nearly round; black with a bright purple bloom. Ripening with the earliest.

WARDEN. A fine early black grape, of fine quality; bunches large, berries large. Equally prolific as Concord and ten days earlier.

CONCORD. The most popular and reliable bunch grape; perfectly hardy; very productive and suited to nearly all situations; bunch large, compact; fruit large, black when fully ripe; melting and delicious. August.

THE NIAGARA. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform, many weigh 15 to 20 ounces. Berries as large, or larger, than Concord.

BRIGHTON. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware.

The Following Are Grown As the Muscadine Class

JAMES. Grows in small bunches, form three to ten berries to the bunch, the berries being so large they often appear like solid bunch grapes. The largest berries often measure three and a half inches in circumference. Skin black, thin but tough. September to October.

SCUPPERNONG. The great arbor grape. Best for cotton belt of country. Large yellowish white, sometimes sprinkled with red and patches of russet; rich, juicy, sugary, melting with a very musky aromatic, highly perfumed, delightful flavor. August and September.

THOMAS. Perhaps the sweetest and best of the Scuppernong class. Dark, reddish purple. Known in some sections as the Sugar Thomas.

FLOWERS. Black; bunches and grapes large; skin rather thick and fine for preserving; good quality. One month later than Scuppernong.

STRAWBERRIES

There is no finer fruit than the strawberry.

Make ground good, cultivate well and often. Keep down all grass and weeds.

MISSIONARY. The standard extra-early berry. Fruit of good size and color; quite firm. Good for local or distant market.

KLONDIKE. Berries uniform in shape and size, dark red, mild and delicious, very handsome. Plant Klondike for more trade and profit.

GREENSBORO FAVORITE. Medium size; deep rich red. Strong deeply rooted plants, bearing well in dry weather when many others fail. Bears longer than most other kinds.

PREMIER. Early to late. Noted for its long fruiting season. Ripens with the early varieties and continues fruiting until the late varieties come in. It is adapted to all sections of the country. Fruit is large to very large and holds size well through its ripening season. We believe Premier is the most extensively planted variety of strawberries at this time. Premier has no weak points. It is a vigorous grower, doing well on all types of soil, and is now being grown very extensively for both market and table use.

BIG JOE. Late, fruit is firm and of large size, has a good flavor, wonderfully productive, plants are strong growers and thrive on any soil that will produce berries.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES. The variety is without doubt the best of all the everbearing sorts. Berries medium to large size, and of good quality. Will continue to fruit in the late fall until after cold weather sets in.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries



Gregg Raspberries

CURRENTS

Hardy, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation. Fine for table use, jellies, etc.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Large, red, one of the very best.

BLACKBERRIES

WILSON'S EARLY. Extra large size and quite early.

EARLY HARVEST. Small; early; sweet.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES. The running or trailing dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet, equal in size to the largest blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success.



Gooseberries

GOOSEBERRIES

Set in good rich soil and give a liberal dressing of manure every season. Yearly pruning is essential.

RASPBERRIES

ST. REGIS. Red; good quality, everbearing habit, beginning to ripen in June and bears to frost with only slight rests. A very remarkable berry.

GREGG. Black, hardy, good.

CUTHBERT RED. One of the leading market varieties and one of the best in cultivation.

RHUBARB

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, is valuable for canning. Use well grown roots, not divided old clumps.

We can supply the leading varieties.



Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a small family and will last for years. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plant grows, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

We can supply the leading varieties.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

If the home orchard and the garden of small fruits is a valuable addition to a place, how much more so is the planting of a few shade trees and shrubs! Truly a place is not a home until it has around it some of the growing things that tend to lift us from the sordid things about us into an atmosphere where we see nature at its best. For the added financial value, for the sake of personal enjoyment, for the influence of beauty and growing things on the lives of children, and for making a fruitful and beautiful Southland one cannot afford to neglect the planting of the home grounds.



Catalpa Bungei

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

CREPE MYRTLE. Familiar Southern shrub and should be in all Southern plantings. Red, white, pink and purple colors.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY (Weeping Shidare Higan). Red buds, deep pink flowers, a mass of bloom, a very strong grower. The best of the weeping varieties.

FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus Atrosanguinea*). Single red fading to pink, the most popular sort of all.

FLOWERING CRAB (*Floribunda*). The well-known single pink. Spreading habit.

DOGWOOD, OZIER (*Cornus stolonifera*) A tall shrub with numerous slender, willowy branches, white blooms in early spring, followed by white berries which cling well into winter.

WHITE DOGWOOD. A native tree well known to all. Its white blossoms are conspicuous, coming in early spring. The foliage is attractive all summer; in the fall, colors beautifully with brilliant scarlet berries that hang on most of the winter.

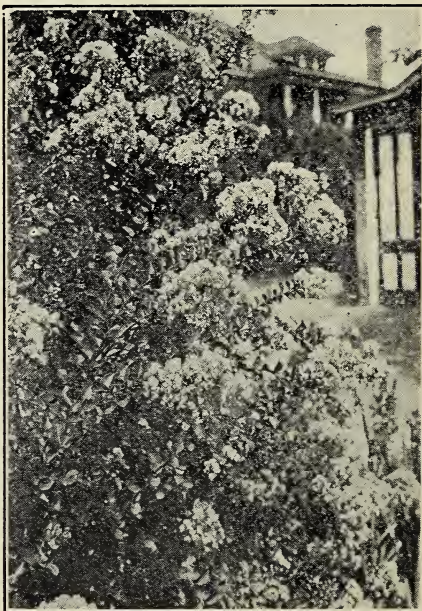
PINK DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida rubra*) Similar to the white except that its flowers are a beautiful pink.

FLOWERING PEACH (Double). In the early Spring before the leaf appears there is profusion of red, double flowers like rambling roses, on every twig and branch.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. The grand broad-leaved evergreen of the South. Leaves large bright shining above, flowers beautiful and large, often 8 to 10 inches across, waxy white lemon scented and produced throughout a period of two to three months.

REDBUD (*Cercis Canadensis*). Very ornamental small tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in Spring before foliage appears.

PLANT shrubs. By doing so it will increase the value of your property. We will be pleased to help you with your problems.



Crepe Myrtle



Magnolia

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa). Develops a broad, dense head of large, green, heart-shaped leaves. Foliage remains on tree very late. Fine for bordering driveways or where a low headed tree is desired.

AMERICAN LINDEN. A stately tree with large, shining cordate leaves. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

NORWAY MAPLE. One of the best shade trees. Reasonably fast grower; compact, broad spreading head. Rich green foliage. Very hardy. 30 to 40 feet.



Sugar Maple

SUGAR MAPLE. A large fine tree; pyramidal in form; dense dark green foliage in summer, changing in autumn to bright shades of gold, scarlet and crimson. Hardy. 50 to 75 feet.

SILVER MAPLE. The most rapid grower of the maples. Foliage bright green on the upper surface and silvery white underneath. Attains a height of forty to fifty feet. Is a graceful tree and perfectly hardy.

CAROLINA POPLAR. A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

CHINESE LOMBARDY POPLAR. One of the most striking and picturesque of trees. Valuable for lending distinction to massed plantings. Indispensable in formal landscape work.



Texas Umbrella Tree

TEXAS UMBRELLA. A rapid growing tree of broad spreading habit. Foliage very dense so that the sun hardly shines through it. It resembles a big umbrella. 15 to 20 ft.

WEeping WILLOW. Well known large weeping tree. Grows almost anywhere, but does especially well by the water-side or in low grounds.

NOTHING that you can do with vacant property will increase the value so fast at so low a cost as the planting of shade and ornamental trees and plants. These will grow in value year by year and will appeal to the prospective home builders.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS



Butterfly Bush

ALTHEA—ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus*). Hardy upright growing shrub. Succeeds well almost anywhere. Flowers in late summer; large, attractive.



Barberry Thunbergi

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*). Bloom very early before they leaf out. Growth dwarf, bushy, compact. When in bloom completely hidden by beautiful double globular flowers snuggling tight to the twigs. In double white and double pink.

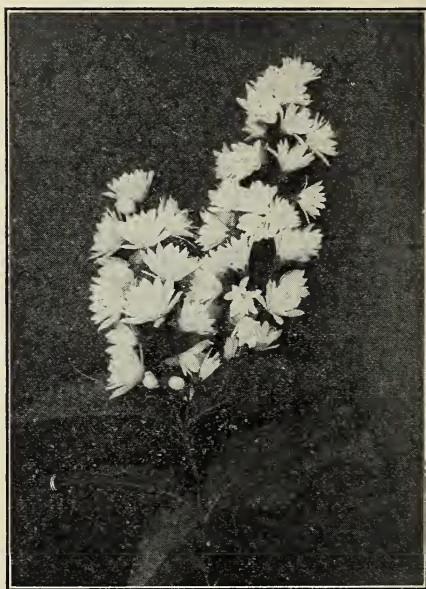
ARDENS. Double; rich purple; fine.

BOULE DE FEU. Double; red.

JEAN D'ARC. Double; pure white.

BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergi*). This charming plant as a hedge is a model of beauty and utility, owing to the brilliant autumnal tints of its foliage and abundant crops of scarlet fruit. In our opinion nothing adds tone to a real nice place like a properly treated Barberry hedge. The natural effect cannot be surpassed. Requires very little trimming.

RED-LEAVED BARBERRY (*Berberis atropurpurea*). A new variety with lustrous bronzy red foliage which becomes more brilliant as the summer advances, and in fall changes to orange and shades of red. Should be planted in full sun. 12 to 15 inches.



Flowers of Deutzia

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*). Summer lilac. A beautiful shrub from Japan, bearing sweet-scented flowers of a rosy lilac color. Flowers borne by the hundreds on flower beds which are 8½ inches long. Blooms in great profusion from early summer until cold weather. (Note—Before shipping it is necessary for us to cut back the tops to avoid damaging plant when packing.)



Flowers of Honeysuckle

CALICARPA PURPUREA. A dwarf shrub. Small whitish flowers in August and September, purple fruit borne in clusters, remaining until midwinter.

CORAL BERRY. The well known Indian Currant. Carrying the red berries through winter.

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester). Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink. Flowers are borne in large panicles early part of summer.

DEUTZIA (Crenata, flore plena rosea; double pink). White with outer petals rosy purple. Blooms last of April, or a little later than Pride of Rochester.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. A splendid low-growing shrub; fine for group and foundation plantings. Flowers white, single and abundant.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. A very desirable late blooming plant. Produces rosy-purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes which at the top of the plant are paniced. Plant dies down during winter and grows rapidly during summer.

FORSYTHIA—GOLDEN BELL. Erect, green barked branches, narrow leaves and golden yellow flowers in March. Good bloomer.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA. Graceful shrub with arching branches and lustrous narrow leaves, many yellow flowers in March.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS. Drooping Forsythia, long, slender drooping branches and dark green leaves which persist until frost. Flowers yellow.

FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Fragrantissima). A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small white flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth.

LONICERA MORROWI (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Wide-spreading branches, growing from 4 to 6 feet tall. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Fruit bright-red and attracts desirable birds. Very useful for foundation planting and border.

LONICERA TATARICA (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Tall, bushy shrubs with pink flowers, followed by red or orange berries, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Its dense foliage makes it one of the best for screen planting.

LONICERA TATARICA RUBRA. In general appearance this variety is the same as the two preceding but the flowers are quite red.

HYDRANGEA (American Everblooming Hills of Snow). A compact, round headed shrub of medium height, large roundish leaves of bright green and white flowers in round panicles continuing throughout most of the summer.



Flowers of Forsythia



Japanese Flowering Quince

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. The old garden favorite of medium height, bright green foliage. White flowers when blossoms are scarce.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Tree-formed Hydrangea). Same as preceding variety but confined to single stem like a small tree.

HYDRANGEA FRENCH. We offer the following colors: White, pink, blue. The soil conditions effect the colors of these plants.

AARONS BEARD. ST. JOHNSWORT (*Hypericum calycinum*). This plant is especially recommended for shady moist places which will not grow other shrubs satisfactorily. With its persistent almost evergreen foliage and bright yellow flowers borne in profusion in early spring makes one of the most desirable ground covers for extreme shade which we have.

GOLDFLOWER, GOLDEN ST. JOHNSWORT (*Hypericum moserianum*). A most beautiful dwarf shrub of compact habit and attractive foliage, bearing all summer a profusion of waxy clear yellow flowers like single roses. Fine for massing, or for planting in front of a shrubbery border. Ultimate height 2 to 3 feet.

JAPANESE ROSE (*Kerria Japonica*). An old favorite of spreading habit with yellow blossoms which appear in early April. Splendid for massing.

JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE (*Cydonia japonica*). A shrub of great beauty. Very early in the spring it is completely covered with vivid red or scarlet flowers, followed by small fragrant quince-shaped fruit. The foliage is small, dark green and glossy. Does well in most soils and situations.

NAKED FLOWERING JASMINE (*Jasminum Nudiflorum*). A low, graceful shrub with small compound green leaves; bears in January and February a profusion of bright yellow, tubular flowers before the leaves appear. Can be sheared to form dense clumps. Hardy as far north as Maryland. Ultimate height, 2 to 3 feet.

STAR JASMINE (*Jasminum officinale*). A low, slender, viney shrub with leaves of dark glossy green; fragrant white flowers produced in clusters in May and June.

A LARGE expenditure is not necessary in landscaping the modest home. A small amount of money can be used economically and still produce the desired results.





Syringa (Mock Orange)

LILACS (Syringa). In purple and white; valuable large shrub. Blooms early in the spring.

LILAC FRENCH. We have the following colors: Blue, Violet, Lavender, Rosey, White and Red.

MANDA'S GOLDEN PRIVET. A dwarf privet much admired for its golden color.

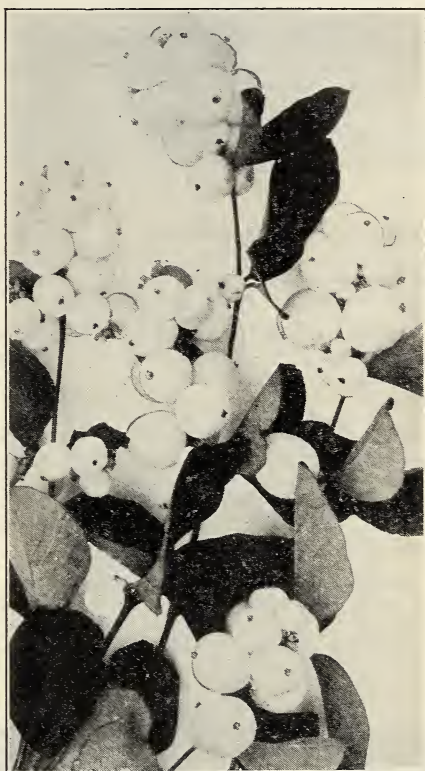
LARGE FLOWERED SYRINGA (Philadelphus grandiflora). Similar to Philadelphia coronarius but with much larger odorless flowers. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet.



Lilac

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphia coronarius). A strong growing, handsome shrub with fine foliage and clear white flowers with an exquisite fragrance that has been compared to that of the orange blossom. Blooms in April and continues for some time. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet.

COMMON SNOWBALL (Viburnum opulus sterile). A shrub that is familiar to every one. Becomes covered in the early spring with perfect balls of snowy white flowers.



Snowberry

JAPANESE SNOWBALL (Viburnum tomentosum plicatum). A beautiful variety of compact growth with brownish green leaves and snowball-like blooms of pure white in June.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos). (White). A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

SWEET SHRUB (Calycanthus). Well known. Flowers double; chocolate color and very fragrant.



Spirea Anthony Waterer

SPIREA REEVESIANA. A medium sized shrub. It blooms very early in the spring. Beautiful clusters of white flowers which completely cover the branches.

SPIREA BRIDAL WREATH (Pruniflora Flore Plena). A medium shrub of graceful arching habit. Small white flowers in early spring.

SPIREA CRIMSON (Anthony Waterer). A small upright shrub with bright green leaves sometimes variegated with white and yellow. Red umbrella shaped flowers in June. If flowers are kept clipped will bloom until frost.

SPIREA THUNBERGI. A very beautiful dwarf variety of dense, graceful habit. White flowers in early spring, foliage colors to brilliant shades of orange and scarlet in autumn. Very desirable for low hedge or massing.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. One of the most popular Spireas. Graceful in habit, producing a profusion of white flowers in early spring.

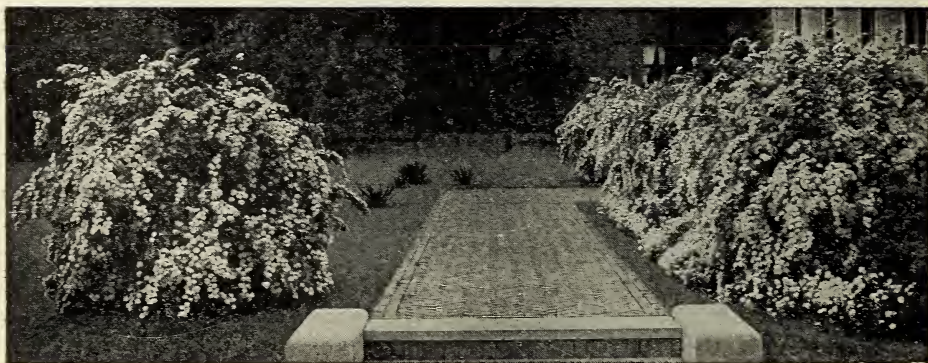
WEIGELA CANDIDA (White). Grows 5 to 6 feet, most vigorous variety and thrives in light soil. Flowers are snow-white, profuse in May, are large and quite showy.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE (Red). 3½ to 4 feet, decidedly spreading; crimson flowers with white throats, especially showy in light soils, very fine in partial shade. Beautiful.



Weigelia Rosea

WEIGELA ROSEA (Rose Pink). 4 to 6 feet, best of all and one of the choicest of all shrubs. Very vigorous, deep pink and flowers in great abundance along great arching canes in May with scattering bloom all summer.



Spirea Van Houttei

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

No group of plants claims greater beauty than the Broad-leaved Evergreen group. There is need in all plantings for them. Their lovely green foliage gives color all through the year, especially in winter when warmth and color is so much needed. We grow a large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Our plants are frequently transplanted, pruned, and are given plenty of space and are therefore stately, vigorous and healthy.



Abelia Grandiflora

ABELIA, GLOSSY (*Abelia grandiflora*). One of the most attractive of the newer plants due to the fact that it combines a blooming shrub and evergreen foliage. Its graceful arching branches are covered with clusters of white flowers, tubular shaped flushed with pink from June to November. The leaves are a glossy green which turns to a purplish bronze in the winter. The *Abelia* is useful for foundation, border or as a specimen. Grows in dense shade, but does best in a sunny sheltered position. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact.

AMERICAN HOLLY. A handsome evergreen, known as the "Christmas Holly" and used for decorations. The leaves are glossy green, rather thick and thorny along the edges. Berries are bright red; quite hardy and adapts itself to varied soil conditions.

AUCUBA, GREEN (*Aucuba Japonica*). Plants of medium growth, broad pointed leaves similar to the Gold Dust Shrub, except without the spotted foliage. The green form quite often produces quantities of oblong fruit about a half inch long borne in clusters, bright crimson deepening to purple, and somewhat resembling plum fruit. Height about 3½ feet.

AZALEA, DWARF JAPANESE (*Azalea Hinodigiri*). A dwarf, compact growing Japanese Azalea with bright carmine flowers produced in profusion in early spring. The blooms almost entirely hide the foliage, presenting a blaze of color, and lasting about three to five weeks. Ultimate height, 18 to 30 inches, depending upon soil and location. Hardy as far north as New York State.

WILSON'S BARBERRY (*Berberis Wilsoni*). A new evergreen barberry. Introduced from the old country. Dwarf spreading habit with small yellow flowers. The summer foliage is bright green turning to red in autumn.

BOX (Dwarf Boxwood). Of dwarf compact growth, useful for edging borders, walkways, and around gardens. Can be trimmed in strictly formal shape, or allowed to grow natural.

TREE BOX. A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in great favor and is being extensively planted. Can be trimmed to any shape.

CAROLINA CHERRY-LAUREL (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*). A hardy evergreen with dark green, glossy foliage; naturally compact and symmetrical in form, it submits to shearing and can be kept in any form at any height. Very hardy, but prefers the full sun with good drainage.



Cherry Laurel



Euonymus

ENGLISH CHERRY-LAUREL (*Lauro-cerasus officinalis*). A valuable shrub of great vigor, with beautiful, broad, shining, rich, green foliage. Blooms rarely appear until several years old. Thrives in most soils and situations and are extremely useful for foundation plantings, as they form a dense evergreen background. Attain a height 8 to 10 feet, but can be kept down by trimming.

COTONEASTER horizontalis (Prostrate Cotoneaster). Dwarf shrub with horizontal branches and small dark green leaves. Flowers pinkish; conspicuous bright red fruit. Fine as a border plant. 12 to 18-inch spread.

CREEPING EUONYMUS (*Euonymus Radikins*). An evergreen climbing vine. Clings to walls or rocks and grows 20 to 30 feet high. Small glossy leaves. Easily cropped and held in control.

CAPE JASMINE (*Gardenia*). Evergreen shrub of medium growth, with large, glossy foliage and white wax-like flowers of almost overpowering fragrance. Produces blooms almost constantly from May until fall. Hardy outdoors as far north as Nashville, although in that latitude sometimes tender growths are killed back several inches in severe freezing weather.

ELAEAGNUS Fruitlandii. Large pointed leaves, with a silvery sheen on the under sides. A new variety, not long available.

ELAEAGNUS pungens reflexa. Leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath, overspread with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the entire surface a bronze hue. The bark on the young growth is brown.

ELAEAGNUS pungens variegata (Yellow-edge Elaeagnus). Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces edible fruit.

EUONYMUS, EVERGREEN BURNING BUSH (*E. japonicus*). A handsome, compact, upright shrub with glossy dark green foliage which holds its color all winter. Can be trimmed to most any form or height.

SIEBOLD'S EUONYMUS (*Euonymus Sieboldi*). We think the finest of the Euonymus family. A compact, graceful shrub, bearing a profusion of seed pods, from which red seeds are suspended in late fall and early winter, presenting a bright, pleasing appearance similar to Holly berries. If planted near a tree or wall the branches will climb; otherwise will grow as compact shrub. Absolutely free of any insect pest or disease. Not entirely evergreen, losing its old foliage about one month to six weeks before the new growth starts.

GOLD DUST SHRUB (*Aucuba Japonica Aurea Maculata*). Large leaves spotted and flaked with yellow; prefers moist, shady situations, although it may be planted in full sun when near other shrubs which furnish some shade.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera nitida*). A splendid evergreen bush, originally obtained from western China. The glossy leaves turn to an attractive shade of purple in the fall.



Leather-Leaved Holly



Japanese Nandina

LEATHER-LEAVED HOLLY (*Mahonia japonica*). Beautiful holly-like foliage, glossy green, bluish-purple and bronze, moderate growth, 3 to 5 feet, exceedingly hardy; blossoms yellow racemes, March to May, followed by blue-like berries. Fine for mass planting, or best with some shade.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia grandiflora*). The grand broad-leaved evergreen of the South. Leaves large bright shining above, flowers beautiful and large, often 8 to 10 inches across, waxy white lemon-scented and produced throughout a period of two to three months.

JAPANESE NANDINA (*Nandina domestica*). A very showy shrub of medium height with large clusters of small red berries in the autumn. Its dark green foliage assumes a gorgeous orange-red or crimson color in winter. Thrives well in any well-drained, loamy soil, and is very hardy. One of the plants which is used in all of the better class of landscape work.

PHOTINIA (*Photinia Serrulata*). A beautiful, hardy evergreen, with large shiny foliage which becomes very conspicuous in the fall as the older leaves take on a brilliant color. In spring the new growth comes out with tinted brown leaves and red stems. White flowers are produced in large flat-topped clusters in early April. Reaches a height of 5 to 12 feet and prefers well drained, fertile soil and partial shade.

*B*ROAD - LEAVED EVERGREENS may be used in plantings with shrubs or with Coniferous Evergreens. Our list includes many of the new varieties.



A Mass Planting of Rhododendrons

FIERY THORN (*Pyracantha coccinea*). A compact, much-branched evergreen shrub of low spreading habit. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters, in spring, soon followed by a wealth of golden yellow berries. 6 to 15 feet. May 7 to 15.

LALAND'S PYRACANTHA (*Pyracantha Lalandi*). A variety of *Pyracantha coccinea* of more vigorous and hardy constitution, being especially adapted for training against walls or lattice. Perhaps more fruitful and decorative than the typical form, but of irregular upright outline.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE (*Catawba Rhododendron*). This is our native variety from the Allegheny Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.



Pyracantha

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM (Rosebay Rhododendron). Native of the Allegheny Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than *Rhododendron Catawbiense*.

EVERGREEN SNOWBALL (*Virburnum rhytidophyllum*). A rare and striking shrub presenting a most interesting appearance with its odd crinkley foliage; leaves are 8 or 9 inches long, of the deepest green above, and nearly white and very downy underneath; flowers creamy white borne in spring, followed by clusters of deep red berries.

COMMON YUCCA (*Yucca filamentosa*). Also known as bear grass and Adam's Needle. Has long pointed sword-shaped leaves, with large, white bell-shaped flowers borne in large heads. Will grow any place but prefers a dry waste place.

JAPANESE PRIVET (*Ligustrum japonicum*). A quick growing, upright shrub



Yucca

which makes up into striking tall clumps, or informal screening hedges, with wide spreading curving branches; foliage bright glossy green; showy, fragrant white flower plumes in the spring, followed by clusters of blue-black berries. Stands trimming; very vigorous and hardy in most soil and situations.

GLOSSY PRIVET (*Ligustrum lucidum*). Makes one of the handsomest hedges in the South. Large, strong, dark glossy green leaves, and produces dense clusters of white flowers. Useful for securing massed effects in a border as well as individual specimens. Perfectly hardy and highly recommended.



Ligustrum lucidum.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Coniferous Evergreens (cone bearing evergreens) are essential in almost every plan for beautifying the home and surrounding grounds. They can be set in groups, with shrubbery, along the foundation of the house or can be used singly as specimens. In the winter time, when most other plants are dormant, the absence of other colors helps to bring out their beauty of form in a very striking manner.

They should be carefully handled when transplanting to assure continuous, vigorous growth. All specimens are dug with a ball of earth surrounding the roots, securely burlapped. This assures you of receiving plants with practically the entire root system and when transplanted to your ground they will live and continue their growth. Do not remove the burlap from the roots but just loosen at the top. The burlap soon rots and the roots are able to penetrate it without difficulty. Be careful not to overwater them until they become firmly established. Letting the ground around the roots become waterlogged can do a great deal of harm, but see that the ground does not actually dry out.

Evergreens once planted and established shift for themselves and require but little pruning which is best done in the spring before the new growth starts.

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). The most compact and erect of the entire species, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. It is almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. The color is a deep green and is retained throughout the year. Useful for general planting either as specimens or in groups.

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*). One of the most showy of all the Arborvitae family. The color is an unusually attractive bright golden green which makes it still more attractive.



American Globe Arborvitae

ARBORVITAE

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis*). One of the most popular types. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth, fairly compact and of a light green color. Can be trimmed at will or even closely sheared when sufficiently developed.

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). This variety most usually forms a dense, low globe; the spread equaling the height. The foliage retains its light green color throughout the winter and is very attractive. Most generally used as specimens in urns or vases and for front line planting.

HOVEY ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis hoveyi*). A small, hardy tree, very compact, globe shaped. Foliage a light green with a golden tinge; very distinct and desirable variety.



Berkman's Golden Arborvitae



Chinese Arborvitae

COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE (*Biota orientalis compacta*). A broad, very compact form with bright green foliage, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet, and succeeding in most any soil or situation.

CHINESE GOLDEN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*Thuja aurea conspicua*). The most beautiful and artistic of all pyramidal Arborvitaes. Always maintains a perfectly symmetrical pyramidal form, branching close to the ground and tapering gradually to the tip. Probably the most golden of all Arborvitaes. Fine in groups or as single specimens.

ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*Thuja orientalis pyramidalis*). Very attractive, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining its shape without shearing. Foliage is a deep rich green. Very popular for corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE (*Thuja orientalis*). Comparatively low, broadly pyramidal or bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, held well in winter. Rapid grower for mass effect, specimen or for hedge. Shears well, which makes it compact. Easy to grow and stands the heat.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja wareana*). Broad, pyramidal, rather open habit; light bluish-green foliage. Very rugged, often succeeding under adverse conditions. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana*). A low, broad pyramid, with slender branches and fine Juniper-like foliage. Light green in color; valuable for porch and boxes, also for general planting.



An Attractive Planting of Evergreens



Deodar Cedar

CEDARS

DEODAR CEDAR (*C. deodara*). A true cedar which makes a beautiful tree of from 50 to 75 feet. Foliage is feathery, and of a pleasing blue green color; its lower branches gracefully sweep the ground giving the tree a stately appearance.

CEDAR OF LEBANON (*C. libani*). One of the most prominent species, so often mentioned in Sacred History. It is one of the most beautiful evergreen trees for lawn decoration. Reaches a height of thirty feet or more.

RED CEDAR (*J. virginiana*). A well-known native cedar; sturdy, thrifty and a strong grower. Easily trained into formal shapes. Foliage is compact and a light green in color. Adapted for shade or ornamental purposes.

CRYPTOMERIA

COMMON CRYPTOMERIA (*C. japonica*). A splendid evergreen tree, from sixty to one hundred feet high, which comes from the north of Japan. Requires a rich deep soil, with plenty of moisture and protection from cutting winds to fully develop its beauty. Of rapid growth and regular pyramidal habit.

CYPRESS

LAWSON CYPRESS (*C. lawsoniana*). A very graceful plant of medium height. An erect grower, broad at base, tapering to a point at the tip, with drooping branches, under surface of foliage silvery, upper surface dark green. Makes an ideal lawn specimen. Grows best in a dry, well-drained situation.

LAWSON'S BLUE CYPRESS (*Cupressus Lawsoniana Alumei*). A splendid variety forming a slender spire of perfect symmetry; compact foliage of a most pleasing deep blue color; prefers deep fertile soil. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet.

FIR

CHINESE FIR (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*). A very beautiful tree of symmetrical growth and bright green, finely cut foliage giving it a fern-like appearance. Fast grower.

NORDMANN'S FIR (*Nordmanniana*). Thick dense, pyramidal tree of fine form; needles broad, dark green and lustrous, silvery underneath.

CANADIAN HEMLOCK (*Tsuga canadensis*). One of the few conifers that will grow in the shade. Of pyramidal form with dense dark, rich green foliage with small cones.



Nordmann's Fir

JUNIPERS



American Arborvitae

Chinese Juniper

CHINESE CEDAR OR JUNIPER (*Juniperus sinensis*). A very compact, symmetrical plant, rather broadly pyramidal; grayish-green foliage, held erect. Succeeds in all soils and situations. Ultimate height, 5 to 6 feet.



Pfitzers Juniper

ENGLISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus communis*). Also known as Common Juniper. Makes a dense pyramidal specimen of variable habit. Its feathery foliage is silvery blue in color and lends itself admirably as a specimen, or in groups, or for foundation planting. Very hardy. Height, 15 to 20 ft.

IRISH JUNIPER (com. *Juniperus hibernica*). This is a decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. Erect, slender and formal in habit. Foliage is sage green, and very compact. Used in contrast with other plants for formal effects.

JAPANESE JUNIPER (*Juniperus japonica*). Of compact growth with bright green foliage, which does not change during the winter. Very desirable.



Savin Juniper

PFITZER JUNIPER (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). The most popular of all the spreading types. Foliage is grey green both summer and winter; bushy with spreading, plume-like branches. It lays close to the ground and is especially valuable in landscape planting. Will withstand the soot and dust of cities and lends itself to severe pruning in case it outgrows its location.

PROSTRATE JUNIPER (*Juniperus communis depressa*). One of the most attractive small Junipers; especially adapted for planting among rocks and on hillsides. Branches are prostrate, foliage a silvery light green. Reaches a height of 2 or 3 feet and spreads about 6 or 8 feet.

SAVIN JUNIPER (*Juniperus sabina*). A fine dwarf ground cover or filler in Evergreen groups. Foliage a handsome moss green; its main branches protrude from the crown at a 45 degree angle. A good plant for use in cities.

PINES

DWARF PINE (*Pinus montana mughus*).

A very unusual and attractive dwarf variety. Forms a low, compact, dense dome. Foliage stays bright green all winter. Thrives in any soil.

RETINOSPORAS

THREAD RETINOSPORAS. An unusual evergreen, broad and bushy, with long stringy foliage and tasseled ends. Pyramidal in outline and bright green in color. Makes an especially fine variety for specimen planting.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA. A slender rapid growing plant, rather open in habit, with cupped foliage of a dark green color; usually of medium height, sometimes attaining a height of 18 feet. Prefers a rather fertile soil.

PISIFERA. A hardy, rapid-growing tree with bright green, pendulous foliage, broadly pyramidal in form. Succeeds in most soils and situations.

PISIFERA AUREA. In foliage and habit of growth similar to *R. Pisifera* except that the new growth is of a rich golden hue. A very showy variety.



Retinospora Plumosa



Colorado Green
Spruce

Retinospora
Squarrosa

Norway
Spruce

American
Arborvitae

The above illustration makes it possible for us to give you an idea how we dig our Evergreens.
Balled and burlapped to insure success in transplanting.

PLUME-LIKE CYPRESS (*Retinospora plumosa*). A pleasing variety of rapid growth with somewhat pendulous branches; bright green plume-like foliage. Ultimate height, 20 to 25 feet. Succeeds in tubs and most soils and situations.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA. Pyramidal in form, with plume-like foliage of light green color. Tips of branches and especially the new growth, golden yellow.

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish-green, changing to purplish-green in winter. A conspicuous variety.

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII. Light bluish green foliage; spreading and prickly. Growth dense, giving bush a distinct, spongy appearance. A great favorite with those who know it.

SPRUCE

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE. A vigorous form, with horizontal branches which develop into a broad symmetrical tree. Foliage rigid, and mostly light green in color. This is not the distinct blue type.

COLORADO BLUE. Only a few of the Colorado Spruce come blue. During the summer this type is very distinct and are very striking in a planting. While there is a marked blue shade during the winter, it is not so while the tree is growing.



Norway Spruce

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea excelsa*). The most popular of the Spruce family, easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and makes an excellent specimen; also very desirable as a screen, windbreak or hedge. The needles are dark green in color.



An Attractive Planting of Evergreens

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Japanese Clematis). The finest of all vines for airy grace and beauty. It quickly grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreads out in all directions. In August and September, when most other vines have ceased to bloom, it is completely covered with a sheet of fleecy white, made up of numerous pure white, star-like flowers, on long stems, and so fragrant that the air is perfumed to a great distance. Its masses of delightful bloom remain until frost, and are succeeded by tufted seedpods.

BOSTON IVY. A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). The well-known Ivy of the South; large glossy green leaves; rapid growing canes which will cling to walls or trail along the ground, making a dense cover, succeeding in either sun or shade and in most soils.

WISTERIA (Chinese Purple). The well-known purple variety.

WISTERIA (Chinese White). White flowering; a beautiful graceful climber.



Clematis Paniculata

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A hardy rapid growing vine; leaves deciduous, dark green, five-parted, gorgeously colored red and scarlet in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors and porches.

HEDGE PLANTS

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. A very rapid and compact grower, foliage small. No finer hedge plant grown, holds foliage year round.

LOWDENSE PRIVET. A very hardy, low growing compact plant. Bright green leaves during summer, turning purple in



Amor River Privet Hedge

early winter, and under ordinary conditions will carry leaves until well after Christmas.

JAPANESE BARBERRY. When used for a hedge is very effective and the bright red berries during winter give it a pleasing appearance.

PEONIES

No other perennial compares favorably with the peony. It possesses so many good qualities that it is the standard of perfection. It is hardy, easy of culture and seems free from disease. It actually rivals the rose in delicacy of color, fragrance and general beauty. It thrives in almost any deep, rich, well drained soil. A covering of well-rotted manure each fall adds to its thriftiness. The flowers are quite large and showy and are produced in many shades of color.

We offer fine varieties in Red, White and Pink, strong roots of three to five eyes.



THE ROSE

Perhaps no flower is appreciated like the rose and nowhere do they succeed better than in the South. Our roses are field grown and hardy, well rooted and vigorous. The rose will adapt itself to almost any well drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which is thoroughly drained and well fertilized. Best to plant roses in open, sunny place where plants will be exposed to a full light. Don't expect to get good results unless ground is kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of leaf mould or rotted cow manure is beneficial and sometimes necessary.

Pruning.—This should be done during the dormant period, about January 1st. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut out, and all decayed wood. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. The more vigorous the plant, the less it should be pruned.

Spraying Roses.—Aphis or plant lice are sucking insects and attack the new growth. Spray with one pound of laundry soap and one ounce of Blackleaf 40 to 8 gallons of water. Dissolve soap in water by boiling and add the Blackleaf 40. If mildew appears on young leaves and shoots dust with sulphur when the dew is on. To prevent mildew spray with bordeaux mixture—your druggist can supply you.

The initials after the variety indicate the class to which each belongs. These are as follows: T., Tea; H. T., Hybrid Tea; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual.

White

THE BRIDE (T.). Pure white, with tinge of pink when planted in the garden; large, full and of most perfect form.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.). A sport from Maman Cochet, with creamy-white flowers faintly tinged with blush.

DEVONIENSIS (T.). Creamy-white with blush center; called the Magnolia Rose.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.). Pure white, with shadings of primrose-yellow.

WHITE KILLARNEY (H. T.). Benches of it during the winter give the appearance of a bank of snow. It is pure white in color, long in bud, of fine form.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY or SNOW QUEEN. (H. T.). The very highest type of its class. It is an extraordinary strong grower, and has the vigor and hardiness of an oak. Flowers are immense in size and produced with great freedom. The color is a true paper white, the standard by which all white Roses are judged.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria



Maman Cochet Rose

Pink

BRIDESMAID (T.). A grand pink Rose for all purposes; not only a good garden Rose, but forces well.

MAMAN COCHET (T.). This is the famous Pink Cochet. Light pink shaded with salmon-yellow, outer petals splashed with bright rose; extremely large and full.



Radiance Rose

KILLARNEY (H. T.). The finest pink forcing Rose ever introduced. In coloring it is especially beautiful.

MRS. BENJAMIN R. CANT (T.). Color deep rose; inner petals soft silvery-rose suffused with buff at the base.

PAUL NEYRON (H. T.). Deep rose; flowers of immense size; indeed many claim this to be the largest Rose grown.

RADIANCE (H. T.). Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; globular in shape and very fragrant. The plant makes splendid growth, has wonderful blooming qualities.

DIXIE (H. T.). Sport of Radiance, but more double. Bud large; flower large, cupped, very lasting strong fragrance salmon-pink.



General Jack Rose

Red

BABY RAMBLER. This is the original Baby Rambler, daddy of them all. In bloom all the time. Flowers in large clusters of brightest red.

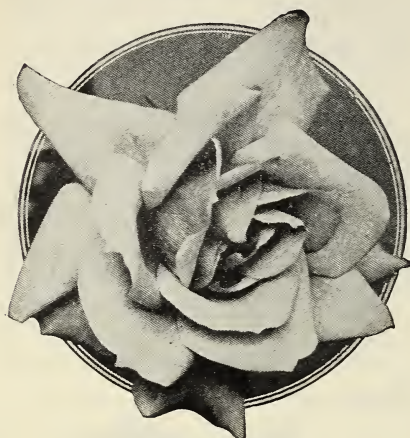
ETOILE DE FRANCE (H. T.). Color a lovely shade of clear, red-crimson velvet; very fragrant.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. T.). Brilliant scarlet-crimson; an old favorite and one of the best known Roses in cultivation, does well everywhere.

HELEN GOULD or BALDWIN (H. T.). This is a grand Rose of the very highest merit for the garden; bright watermelon-red; very free grower and bloomer.

METEOR (H. T.). Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand garden Rose.

Red Roses—Continued



Lady Hillingdon Rose

RED RADIANCE (H. T.). An even better Rose than its parent, Radiance, in habit, bearing big, globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong, individual canes, which are freely produced all summer until frost.

RHEA REID (H. T.). Flowers large and double; rich dark velvety red; a good red garden Rose.

ULRICH BRUNNER (H. P.). Cherry red, large full bloom.

Yellow

BLUMENSCHMIDT (H. T.). Pure citron yellow; outer petals edged tender rose; vigorous grower; fine variety.

ETOILE DE LYON (T.). Bright sulphur-yellow; fine form, large size; a fine yellow Rose.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.). Buds of remarkable quality and elegance, of good size opening into handsome flowers of clear apricot yellow. Plant relatively hardy, of much vigor, and with an autumn-blooming habit.

SUNBURST (H. T.). The color is orange-copper or golden-orange and golden-yellow; edge of petals lighter; all intense shades, extremely brilliant in effect. Some call the color cadmium-yellow. It is the yellowest of all Roses in the everblooming class.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H. T.). A fine rose of a vigorous habit, with good shaped blooms, which are carried erect on long stiff stems, and are very sweetly scented. The color is an orange-yellow, becoming lighter at the edges of the petals. It is an excellent exhibition and garden rose.

Climbers and Ramblers

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new Rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty.

CLIMBING METEOR. A grand climber; color velvety maroon; very free bloomer.

DOROTHY PERKINGS. A most beautiful deep pink; the flowers are borne in large clusters of small double blooms and are very sweetly scented; quite first class.

MARECHAL NIEL. This is the old standby yellow Rose in the South, where it is hardy; indeed it will bloom in any garden, but is not hardy in the North. Immense deep golden-yellow flowers with the deepest, richest tea fragrance of all Roses.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY (Climbing Empress). This is the first white, climbing everblooming Rose ever brought to notice; a sport from the bush Empress; flowers exactly the same; hardy all through the South; a strong grower.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, makes a brilliant display for a longer period of time in the garden. A wonderful climbing Rose. We consider it the most wonderful hardy Climbing Rose.

GARDENIA. Bright yellow, cream color when open; very fragrant and free; early flowering. This is the hardy Marechal Niel; double yellow flowering.

CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET. No Rose we grow is so popular as Maman Cochet. Here we have an exact counterpart of that popular variety, except that it is a vigorous climber.

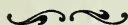
WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has as a bush rose. White flowers tinged pink. Also budded.

Shrub Roses

F. J. GROOTENDORST (Called Everblooming). Bud small, double, borne in clusters on average length stems; very lasting; slight fragrance. Color bright red, edges of petals serrated like a carnation. Foliage sufficient, small, leathery, wrinkled, dark green; disease resistant. Vigorous grower of bushy habit, bearing a profusion of bloom from June to October. Very hardy.

HUGONIS (Father Hugo's Rose). Pale clear yellow, 2½-inch, fragrant, single blooms borne in great profusion at lilac-time. So abundant are the blooms that the branches resemble ropes of gold. The plant is a vigorous grower and is best planted in masses or in the shrubby border.

Useful Information



DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

| | |
|--|--|
| Standard Apples..... | 30 feet apart each way |
| Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries..... | 20 feet apart each way |
| Duke and Morello Cherries..... | 18 feet apart each way |
| Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines..... | 16 to 20 feet apart each way |
| Dwarf Pears and Quinces..... | 10 to 12 feet apart each way |
| Grapes..... | Rows 8 to 10 feet apart—7 to 16 feet in rows |
| Currants and Gooseberries..... | 3 to 4 feet apart |
| Raspberries and Blackberries..... | 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart |
| Strawberries, for field culture..... | 1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart |
| Strawberries, for garden culture..... | 1 to 2 feet apart |

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

| Dist. apart each way | Number of plants | Dist. apart each way | Number of plants | Dist. apart each way | Number of plants |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 foot | 45,560 | 8 feet | 680 | 18 feet | 134 |
| 2 feet | 10,890 | 9 " | 537 | 20 " | 108 |
| 3 " | 4,840 | 10 " | 435 | 25 " | 69 |
| 4 " | 2,722 | 12 " | 302 | 30 " | 48 |
| 5 " | 1,742 | 14 " | 222 | 35 " | 37 |
| 6 " | 1,210 | 15 " | 193 | 40 " | 25 |
| 7 " | 888 | 16 " | 170 | | |

SPRAYING TREATMENTS FOR INSECTS

Believing that the fruit grower is often confused with the many spray mixtures offered for sale and recommended, we have discontinued all except the most important.

Lime and Sulphur

Commercial Lime and Sulphur can be bought at most hardware stores, and as a rule the strength is sufficient when used 1 gallon to 8 gallons water for winter and early spring before buds open. This spraying should be thoroughly done, covering every part of the tree, being careful to get the utmost point of the limb as well as body of the tree.

Summer Spray

Just as soon as the bloom drops (safest to begin just as soon as bloom is off) don't delay one day.

One gallon commercial lime and sulphur, 30 gallons water, ¼ lb. powdered arsenate of lead, or 1 lb. of paste arsenate of lead. Do this spraying very thoroughly as this spraying is very important; three weeks later, repeat this same spray, and follow with same four weeks after the second. If only one summer spraying can be made the first is the most important.

Home-made Lime and Sulphur

12 lbs. sulphur, either the flower or commercial grade; 12 lbs. unslacked lime; 50 gallons water. Use large kettle or pot, not brass. Put 5 gallons water in kettle or pot, then the 12 lbs. unslacked lime and while it is slacking add the 12 lbs. of sulphur, stirring meanwhile, then add water to make 50 gallons and boil 30 minutes. Draw or dip into barrels or other vessels, let stand until well settled, then dip or draw off being careful not to get sediment, and use full strength for winter spray; for summer use 1 gallon to 4 water.

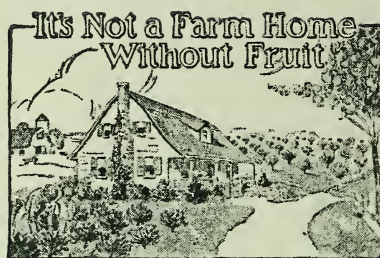
Tobacco Spray

For aphids and other sucking insects. Three pounds tobacco or tobacco stems, five gallons water; boil 30 minutes and apply full strength with spray pump.

Soap Wash

Laundry soap 1 pound, water 3 gallons; shave the soap into water and boil until it dissolves. Apply to shade and other trees affected with gloomy scale. Use good spray pump. Main body and large limbs may be washed with mop.

Get in touch with your State Entomologist and Horticulturist and ask their advice. It will be given freely. Get Bulletins on subjects such as spraying and other matters you may be interested in.



NORTH STATE NURSERY COMPANY
Julian, North Carolina

Members
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN
Builders of Beauty